THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9337. EDINBURGH, WEDNEDAY, JULY 4, 1781.

By desire of the Governors and Directors of the

MUSICAL SOCIETY,

ON Wednesday the 11th July 1781, a CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be performed in St Cecilia's Hall, for the benefit of Mr Salomon. The particulars of this Concert will be given in a future advertisement.

Tickets to be had of Mr Salomon, at No. 2. North St David's Street, and at all the Music-shops.

The Governor and Directors of the Musical Society beg leave to recommend Mr Salomon, on this occasion, to the patronage and protection of the public.

JOSEPH CUST, Cook on board one of the French Sloops that were cast away in the West Indies, and whose crews were taken up by the Ramillies, would be glad of employment in any Nobleman of Gentleman's family as a COOK. He was regularly bred to that employment, and has an undoubted good character.—A card addressed to him at Mr Sommers's, No. 1. Shakespeare Square, will be properly attended to.

N. B. He is a native of France, and at a leisure hour, when it does not interfere with his other business, he will be willing to help any person in the family to the knowledge of the French Language.

☞ A YOUNG MAN belonging to the same sloop, who can shave and dress Hair, would be glad of employment in any genteel family as a SERVANT.

He will be found, on applying as above.

DUTY ON MALE SERVANTS.

Excise-Office, Edinburgh, July 2. 1781.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE do hereby give NOTICE, That they will be under the necessity of receiving information, and commencing prosecutions, against such Masters or Mistresses who have not delivered in lists of, and made payment of the duties on such Male Servants, (chargeable by two acts of Parliament, made in the 17th and 21st years of the reign of his present Majesty), as were retained, or employed by them *on* the 21st day of May last past:—And if any Master or Mistress shall, at any time *from* and *after* the said 21st day of May, retain or employ any Male Servant, in the capacity of *Maitre d' Hotel*, House Servant, Master of the Horse, Groom of the Chamber, *Valet de Chambre*, Butler, Under Butler, Clerk of the Kitchen, Confectioner, Cook, House Porter, Footman, Running Footman, Coachman, Groom, Postilion, Stable Boy, and the respective Helpers in the stables of such Coachman, Groom, or Postilion; or in the capacity of a Gardener (not being a Day-labourer), Park-keeper, Game-keeper, Huntsman, or Whipper-in; whether such servant shall be retained or employed in one or more of the said capacities, or in any other business jointly with one or more of the said capacities of a servant;—and shall neglect to make out, sign, and deliver, or cause to be delivered, at the Office of Excise next to the place where he or she shall then be resident, within twenty days after he or she shall begin to retain or employ any such Male Servant, a correct list, signed by him or her, (or by his or her known steward or agent), specifying the true number of Male Servants at that time retained or employed, the Christian and surname of each such servant, and the office or capacity in or for which such servant is retained or employed;—and to make payment of the duties by the said act imposed;—or, having delivered such lists, and made such payments, if they shall not renew such lists and payments yearly, as long as they shall retain or employ any such servants, he or she shall respectively forfeit and lose, for *each* offence, the sum of TWENTY POUNDS.

And WHEREAS the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE have reason to apprehend, that persons liable to pay this tax, may have entertained an expectation that the Officers of Excise are to call upon them for the duty, and therefore have neglected, or may neglect, to deliver in the lists required by the before-mentioned acts of Parliament:—This is therefore to give NOTICE, That the Officers of Excise are strictly forbid to call upon any person for such tax; and that the Commissioners of Excise will be obliged to direct prosecutions against all such persons as shall neglect to deliver in lists, and make payment of this duty, in the manner, and within the times prescribed by the said act, passed in this present session of Parliament.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN THOMSON, *Secretary.*

DESERTED from a Recruiting Party at Edinburgh, belonging to an Independent Company of 71st Regiment of Foot, now raising by Lieutenant Abercrombie,

JAMES WOODS, aged eighteen years, five feet seven inches and a half high, fair complection, fair hair, grey eyes, and well made; has a large wart on the fore-finger of his left hand; had on when he went off a scarlet coat without buttons, with a white velvet collar, brown checquered vest and leather breeches, grey stockings, and round hat.

The said Woods says he was born at Berwick upon Tweed, served for some years as a waiter at Durham.

Whoever will apprehend the said James Woods, and confine him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall receive ONE GUINEA over and above the reward allowed by Act of Parliament for apprehending Deserters, by applying to Alexander or James Robertson in Stevenlaw's Close and Bell's Wynd, Edinburgh, or Lieutenant Arrowsmith at Manchester.

Edinburgh, June 20. 1781.

TO be SOLD by auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, on Wednesday the 11th day of July 1781,

An Original Share of 500 l. Sterling, in the Edinburgh Ropery, with the profits thereon since the last balance in September 1780.

For particulars apply to Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet.

THE EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN FLY, BY Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, &c.

SET out on Monday the 25th day of June last, and will continue to go from Mr MASON's Inn, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning; arrives at Edinburgh next day;—and from JOHN DUMBRECK's, at the head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning; arrives at Aberdeen next evening. The passengers both ways lie at Perth, from whence the above Fly sets out every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Edinburgh the same day; and for Aberdeen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives there at night.

Tickets between Edinburgh and Perth, 11 s.; ditto between Perth and Aberdeen, 29 s.; uptakes on the road to pay 3½d. per mile. Each passenger to be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; all above to pay 2½d. per lib. for the whole distance, or in proportion to the miles they go.

Good convenience for boxes, parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered, and delivered on arrival. Carriage of goods the whole distance, ½d. per lib.; small parcels, 7 lib. or under, to pay 18 d. each. The proprietors will not be accountable for valuable papers, jewels, plate, or cash, unless they be entered as such. All goods must be packed sufficiently, otherwise they cannot answer for damages.

N. B. The Edinburgh and London Fly continues to set out every lawful day from John Dumbreck's, as usual.

Just Published,

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, IN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES AND FACULTIES.

BESIDES a Complete Collection of Modern Books, are included the entire library of a gentleman deceased, which will be sold for ready money only, at the prices affixed in the Catalogue, being much lower than usual.

Catalogues to be had *gratis* at the shop of ALEXANDER BROWN, Bookseller, Bridge Street.

Commissions from gentlemen in the country, who are pleased to send their orders, will be carefully attended to.

☞ An Apprentice wanted. Apply as above.

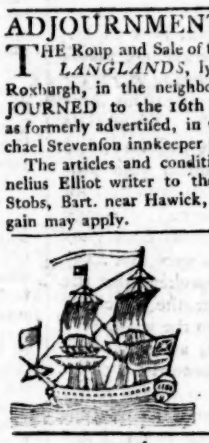
THE POOR's HOUSE of Musselburgh, to be SOLD, together with a GARDEN of about two acres. The situation of the house is airy and pleasant, and there is plenty of fine water.—Mr Robert Smith, excise officer, east end of Fisher-row, will show the house, and receive proposals.

Not to be repeated.

ADJOURNMENT SALE OF LANGLANDS.

THE Roup and Sale of the HALF BARONY of WILTON, called *LANGLANDS*, lying in the parish of Wilton and county of Roxburgh, in the neighbourhood of the town of Hawick, is ADJOURNED to the 16th of August next; when the same will go on, as formerly advertised, in whole or in parcels, within the house of Michael Stevenson innkeeper in Hawick, at twelve o'clock mid-day.

The articles and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet; to whom, or Sir Francis Elliot of Stobs, Bart. near Hawick, any person inclining to make a private bargain may apply.



FOR FREIGHT,

THE neutral Ship FREDERICA CAROLINA, Captain JOHN FREDERIC WEGENER, will take a freight to any port in the Baltic, not farther up than Memel.

Apply to Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith.

2d July 1781.

For FREIGHT and PASSENGERS FOR LISBON,

THE Brigantine ST JUQUNE E ST ROSA, Francisco Joze Commander, now in Leith harbour, will be ready the 12th instant to take in goods on freight; and there are good accommodations for passengers.

Apply to Gavin Kempt in Canongate, and Mr Michael Moran, at Mr Cumming's, Boar Head Tavern, Leith.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Thursday the 5th July 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The DREADNOUGHT Privateer

of Newcastle, now in Leith harbour, Wilson Potts late commander, burden 82½ tons carpenters measure, more or less, of an easy draught of water; mounts 14 guns, and is extremely well found in all necessary stores, Whitby built; was formerly the Cromarty Castle; belonged to Captain Boomstead; was then employed betwixt the Moray Frith and London; is well known to be a remarkable fast sailer.—Inventaries in the hands of Messrs Allan, Steuart, and Co. Leith, and Captain George Adams, Newcastle; to whom any person wanting further information will please apply.

N. B. The Dreadnought will either be sold with or without her warlike stores, as purchasers incline.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—*at the Desire of Persons intending to purchase.*

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 18th day of July instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

The CHARLOTTE Privateer

of Leith, a cutter built at Folkstone, being a remarkable swift sailer, of about 140 tons burden, as she presently lies in the harbour of Aberdeen. Mounts 14 carriage-guns, whereof 2 long six pounders, and 2 carronades twelve pounders, and swivels; and is well furnished with arms, pistols, cutlasses, cartouch-boxes, &c. An assortment of round, double-headed, and grape-shot; together with boat, stores, tackle, apparel, and other materials on board the said privateer, as by inventory. She is very completely fitted up as a privateer, at a great expence, with letters of marque against the French, Spaniards, Dutch, and Americans, and ready to put to sea, having got her bottom cleaned, and every way fitted out for an immediate cruize.

N. B. There are plenty of seamen in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen ready to enter on board. Inventories to be seen on board the vessel, and in the hands of Mess. Sime and Robertson merchants in Aberdeen, and Mr Alexander Ogilvy of the rope-work, Leith; to whom, for further particulars, any person intending to offer may apply.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawson's Coffeehouse, on Thursday 19th July 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The French FRIGATE OF WAR

ROHAN SOUBIZE, now in Leith harbour built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or less, upon an easy draught of water, extremely well found in all necessary stores, and may be sent to sea at a very small expence; a most remarkable fast sailer, taken by his Majesty's ship Proselyte and Repulse cutter, after a chace of thirteen hours.

Inventaries to be had on board, and of Mess. Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within Lawson's Coffeehouse Leith, on Saturday the 14th of July curt. betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one o'clock afternoon,

The Schooner SEA-LOCK, with

her Float-Boat, Furniture, and Apparelling, as she presently lies in the harbour of Leith. This schooner was built only about two years ago, is of a burthen about 45 tons, and so constructed as to carry her whole burthen through the Canal between the Frith of Forth and the River Clyde, and is every way calculated for the Frith and Coasting Trade.

For further particulars application may be made to Mess. Hunter and Smith merchants in Leith, or William Sprott solicitor at law, Edinburgh.

A YOUNG MAN, rather out of his mind, having lately escaped from his father's house, and carried off some Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and a Silver Watch:

The spoons marked thus, P. B. J.

It is imagined he may be offering them for sale somewhere in Scotland. All persons who may have opportunity are therefore intreated to detain the same, and give notice thereof to Mr James Carmichael, at Mr John Syme's, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr Thomas Malcolm writer in Dumfries, who will pay any expence that may have been incurred thereanent. *5th June* 1781.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members are requested to meet at FORTUNE's, on Saturday the 21st current, at four o'clock.

SIR JOHN SCOTT in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

FAIRNTOSH WHISKY.

JUST arrived, a large Quantity of exceeding fine WHISKY, warranted genuine as imported, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the FAIRNTOSH COMPANY's Shop and Cellar, foot of the Old Fish-market Close. As the Company intend to confine themselves entirely to that branch, they will always have a large stock on hand; and as their goods are purchased under the inspection of one of the Partners, flatter themselves they will have it in their power to serve the Public with SPIRITS of a proper age, and well flavoured, equal, if not exceeding any for public sale.

☞ Wholesale commissions received at the shop, which will be carefully executed by one of the Partners residing at Fairntosh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE, AND HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th November 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

I. The Lands and Estate of LATHRISK and FREUCHIE, containing about 700 acres, inclosed and subdivided by hedges and ditches, and strips of planting. The lands lie within a mile of the burgh of Falkland, in the centre of the great cattle-markets of Fife, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Forthar lime-kiln, and the marle-pit of Bowhouse, where marle is sold at 4 d. per boll. There is a neat mansion-house on the estate, with a complete set of offices; a large kitchen-garden, surrounded with a high brick-wall, and an orchard, stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The lands hold of the Crown, and are out of lease, except part of the lands of Freuchie.

II. The HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, lately possessed by Mr Cunnynghame clerk to the signet, consisting of seven rooms, kitchen, closets, and cellars.

III. A HOUSE fronting the street, at the head of Morrison's Close, being the 5th storey of Sym's Land, consisting of two rooms, a bed-closet, and kitchen.

These two subjects are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

IV. A HOUSE, being the second storey of the new land at the head of Cant's Close, consisting of a handsome dining-room to the street, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen, with a cellar entering from the close.

For particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, &c.; and George Barclay, overseer at Lathrisk, will show the estate.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *June* 29.

The Union, Sibrel, from Bermudas to New York, is taken by the French, and carried into Rhode Island.

The Admiral Rodney, Smith, from Hallifax to the West Indies, is taken by the Diana American privateer, and carried into Granada.

The Union, Nutty, from Lisbon to New York, was taken possession of by the crew, and retaken and carried into Jamaica.

The Sally, Townsend, from St Kitt's to New York, is taken by the Protector American privateer of 28 guns, and 170 men.

The Neptune, Cunningham, from Cork to the Leeward Islands, is taken and carried into Martinico.

Portsmouth, 26. Arrived the Chevalier D'Luzerne, from L'Orient, with bale goods, and the Hacket and John, from Port au Prince, with sugar, &c. prizes to the Enterprize privateer of London. Also the Johanna Fredrick, from St Eustatia, with sugar, &c. prize to Sir George Rodney. The Centurion and Camel will sail for New York the first fair wind.

The David, Brinton, and Mary, Pearce, from Lisbon to Newfoundland, are the two ships taken out of the fleet, under convoy of the Oiseau, and are carried into Corunna.

The Good Intent, Orr, from Antigua to London, was taken 100 leagues westward of Scilly, by the Pilgrim and Rambler American privateers; they also took the Mary and Ann of Bristol. The Captains and crews are arrived at Plymouth.

Plymouth, 25. Passed by the fleets from St Eustatia and Carolina, under convoy of the Vengeance, Repulse, Galatea, Lenox, Cameleon, and Danae men of war, to the eastward.

Portsmouth, 27. Arrived the Flora frigate, Captain Williams, from Mahone, who, in company with the Crescent, fell in with and engaged two large Dutch frigates, one of which struck to the Flora, and the Crescent struck to the other Dutch frigate, but Captain Williams soon after retook the Crescent, and were on their way to England with their prize, when they met with two French frigates, which retook the Dutchman, and was left by the Flora in chace of the Crescent, and was so near, it is thought she could not escape. The Crescent, we are informed, before she struck, lost her main and fore masts, and had upwards of 90 men killed and wounded.

The Sea Nymph, Hellier, from Cork to New York, is taken; the Captain has since arrived at New York.

The Dispatch, Griffith, from Bristol to London, is taken and carried into Fechamp by the Lively privateer.

The Bassil, Leake, from Liverpool to Charlestown, is taken and carried into Newbury.

The Patsey, Dooling, on a cruize, was taken the 31st ult. off the Western Islands, by a French frigate of 44 guns, and upwards of 400 men, after an engagement of one hour and a half, in which Captain Dooling, the first Lieutenant, and six of the people, were killed, and ten mortally wounded. The French gave the prisoners a sloop, which the Patsey and the Harlequin had before captured, in which they arrived at Liverpool the 24th instant.

Cowes, 27. We hear that the Pheasant cutter, which sailed the 19th with the Aligator as convoy to the fleet for Guernsey, was overset the same evening by a violent gust of wind, and all perished, except the pilot, the master, and two boys.

The Maria Antonietta, Nutemberg, from Africa to the West Indies, was captured by a privateer, and carried into St Kitt's, where she was condemned.

The Petrus and Alexander, from Granada for Amsterdam, taken by the Devonshire Hero privateer, of Plymouth, is arrived at that port.

The Noodbeck, of and for Zealand, from the Cape of Good Hope, is taken by the Marlborough man of war, and sent into Plymouth.

The Mary, Barclay and Bella, Curry, from Jamaica to Liverpool; Sarah, Reed, from ditto to Lancaster, and a ship, name unknown, from ditto to Whitehaven, put into Londonderry the 19th inst.

ALFRED 4 HALFPENNY HALFPENNY

1959 No 5

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June* 30.

Admiralty-Office, June 30, 1781.

Extract of a Letter from Captain E. William Peere Williams, of his Majesty's ship Flora, to Mr Stephens, dated Spithead, June 27, 1781.

ON the 3d of May I sailed from Port Mahon, in company with his Majesty's ship Crescent, with an intent to get through the Gut as soon as possible.

On the morning of the 23d, at day-light, we discovered eight sail of square-rigged vessels to windward of us: about seven we plainly discerned they were a Spanish squadron, consisting of a 74 gun ship, four xebecks, an armed ship, and two bombs, which we were informed a day or two preceding were destined for Gibraltar. At the same time the Spanish Commodore made the signal to chace, and bore down upon us with his whole force. At nine he made another signal, and five of his squadron hauled up for the Spanish shore, while he in the 74, with the two xebecks of 36 guns, continued to pursue us. About eleven one of the xebecks got within gun-shot of the Crescent, and a running fire, in which his Majesty's ship received no damage, continued between them for upwards of three hours. Between two and three in the afternoon, finding the Crescent closely pursued by the xebeck, and apprehensive an accident might happen to occasion her falling into the enemy's hands, I shortened sail, luffed up, and dropped with the Flora in between them, giving the latter what guns I could bring to bear her; and when I judged the Crescent well out of reach of the enemy, I made sail after her. I had the misfortune to lose one man, and the arm of another, from their too great eagerness in loading their gun without spunging it. Between four and five the xebeck brought to, to repair some damage she had received from the Crescent in her masts and rigging, and to give the Commodore, who was some distance astern, an opportunity of coming up with her. At six they renewed the chase; but we, altering our course in the night, saw nothing of them the day following. This event drove us back as far as Cape Palos, off which we cruized for two days. Meeting with nothing but neutral vessels, we stood over for the Barbary shore, and, taking every advantage of the wind, arrived off Gibraltar the 29th. At five in the morning we brought-to off the rock, to apprize General Elliott of the Spanish squadron. I then stood over towards Ceuta, in company with the Crescent, to make out two large ships we had observed at day-break to windward of us. Discovering them to be Dutch frigates, we prepared our ships for immediate action; but the wind increasing in the Gut to a storm, obliged us to wait a more favourable opportunity. At seven in the evening the gale abated, and the next morning the sea was considerably fallen. Having kept the enemy in sight all night, at day-break we edged towards them, and at five commenced the action, ship against ship, within a cable's length of each other, which was continued without intermission for two hours and a quarter, when our adversary struck her colours. She proved to be the Castor frigate, of Rotterdam, commanded by Captain Pieter Melvill, mounting 26 twelve and 10 six pounders; her complement consisting of 230 men.

The action between the Crescent and Brill, a frigate of the same rate as the Castor, mounting 26 twelve, 2 sixes, and 8 four-pounders, continued some minutes longer, when an unlucky shot carrying away the main and mizen masts of the Crescent, and the wreck falling within board, whereby her guns were rendered useless, and the ship ungovernable, Capt. Pakenham, as you will observe by the inclosed, was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of striking the King's colours. Seeing her situation, we, with great difficulty, got our ship's head towards her, and by that means prevented the enemy taking possession of her, who made off in the best manner they could. Had our disabled state been such as to have permitted us to have pursued, the bad condition of the Crescent and Castor (both which ships made between four and five feet water an hour) would have rendered such a step unjustifiable.

The steady and resolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occasion, merits my warmest praise and admiration; and I hope will recommend them to their Lordships favour.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Captain Pakenham, his officers, and ship's company, if I concluded my letter without acknowledging they did as much as men could do to support the dignity of the British flag, till that unfortunate accident, which deprived them of every means of resistance, and the success that would otherwise have attended. The Brill must have received considerable damage from the Crescent; her main mast was seen to go by the board early in the afternoon.

I beg you will acquaint their Lordships, that I took upon me to recommission his Majesty's ship the Crescent, and appointed my first Lieutenant, Mr John Bligh, to the command of her; reinstating the rest of the officers; and that Lieutenant Ellery, second Lieutenant of the said ship, having since died of the wounds he received in action, I have appointed Mr Peter Creed, Master of the Flora, whom I strongly recommended to their Lordships for promotion after the action with the Nymph, to succeed him; which step I hope their Lordships will approve. In my own ship, I have appointed Mr John Evans to act as third Lieutenant, a young man who has served his time in the navy, and who is very deserving of promotion.

The following is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's frigates Flora and Crescent, and the Dutch frigate Castor:

Flora, { 9 killed. / 32 wounded.

Among the latter is Lieutenant Possell of the marines; Mr Stewart, gunner, who I fear will not survive; and Mr Hutchinson, Master's Mate.—Eight men have since died of their wounds.

Crescent, { 26 killed. / 67 wounded.

Among the former is, greatly to be regretted, Captain Hayward of the navy, who was a volunteer in the Crescent, and fell distinguishing himself in a most gallant manner.—The latter, Lieutenant Ellery, second of the Crescent, who died a few days after of the wounds he received; as also one of the seamen.

Castor, { 22 killed. / 41 wounded.

Among the former was their officer of marines.—11 of the latter are since dead.

I am sorry to add to this letter a circumstance which gives me infinite concern.

As soon as the damages of the three ships were repaired in the best manner we were able, which employed us five days, we proceeded on our passage without interruption till the 19th instant; when, early in the morning, in lat. 47 N. long. 6 30 W. being in chace of a privateer brig, which had dogged us all night, and part of the preceding day, I discovered, upon the clearing away of a squall, two ships to windward edging towards me; whereupon I veered ship, and returned to the Crescent and Castor, flattering myself the appearance of our force united would check the ardour of their pursuit: But in this I was mistaken; they still continued the chace, encouraged, I have no doubt, by the disabled appearance of my consorts, and gained upon us very fast. Conscious of our actual want of strength, I did not think it adviseable to hazard an action, and my officers were unanimously of the same opinion. Each ship therefore, shaped a different course, and about one o'clock P. M. I had the mortification to see the Castor retaken by one of the frigates, which fired a gun and hoisted French colours, though till that moment they had chased under English. The other frigate, not being able to come up with the Flora, bore away about three o'clock after the Crescent, and, as the night was clear, I am very apprehensive she fared the same fate as the Castor.

When their Lordships reflect how reduced the complement of his Majesty's ships were by the loss of the killed and wounded, and from the number of men sent on board the prize, viz. 38 from the Flora, and nearly the same number from the Crescent, (which men were constantly employed at the pumps to keep the ship free) I flatter myself they will acquit me of having acted improperly on this occasion.

N. B. The Flora had 36 guns, and 270 men; the Crescent 28 guns, and 200 men.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Captain Pakenham, of his Majesty's ship Crescent, to Captain Williams, of the Flora, dated at Sea, the 30th of May, 1781.

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification to inform you, that, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, the absolute impossibility of fighting longer reduced me to the distressing extremity of surrendering to a Dutch frigate, of superior force, his Majesty's ship I had the honour to command. The disabled state of our opponent prevented his being able to take possession; and as the ship is retaken by having drifted down under your protection, I request you will send an officer to command her, till my conduct has been investigated by a court-martial. Though the quarter-deck, forecastle, and four of the main deck guns were disabled, and our head, yards, and sails were shot away early in the engagement, I had no reason to apprehend that the contest would have ended so unfavourably; but the wreck of our main, mizen-mast, and booms, falling into the waist, rendered useless all the guns before the main-mast, as well as lost all government of the ship; and our being to leeward left us no chance of getting on board him. In this situation we fell round off with her stern exposed to the enemy's broadside; when having no guns to fight, and not a yard of canvas to set, I determined, with the unanimous advice of the officers, to strike his Majesty's colours. The position which I was obliged to take to engage our enemy close alongside was exceedingly disadvantageous, with respect to the other Dutch frigate, who did us some material damages, by raking us in the course of the action; we, however, omitted no opportunity of returning her fire, when our guns could do any execution. The universal alertness and intrepidity of the King's officers and ship's company merit my warmest acknowledgments; and it concerns me excessively to acquaint you, that (although no exact returns have yet been made) the number of killed and wounded must to a certainty exceed eighty. Among the killed is Captain Hayward, and among the wounded Lieutenant Ellery; both officers, whose behaviour on this unfortunate occasion excites my admiration.

War-Office, June 30, 1781.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Honourable James Forbes is appointed to be Ensign, vice Charles Gould.

24th Regiment of Foot, Captain James Lord Torphichen, of an Independent Company of Foot, to be Captain of one of the Additional Companies, vice Richard Beacroft.

38th Regiment of Foot, John Hyde Bromwich, Gent. to be Ensign in one of the Additional Companies, vice John Winterton.

51st Regiment of Foot, Charles Alcock, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Edward Fuller.

61st Regiment of Foot, Francis Dingley Hasted, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart.

71st Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Edward Fraser to be Captain of one of the Additional Companies, vice James Innes.

78th Regiment of Foot, James Veitch, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Sempill. Lieutenant Charles Glendoning to be Captain, vice Peter Agnew. Ensign Hon. Hugh Sandilands to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Glendoning.

97th Regiment of Foot, Ensign George Gibbs to be Lieutenant, vice John Mason. William Blundell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Gibbs.

Cinque Ports Corps, Captain-Lieutenant Humphrey Owen to be Captain, vice Thomas P. Lambe. Lieutenant James Stuart to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Humphrey Owen. Ensign —— O'Baine to be Lieutenant, vice James Stuart.

Ensign George Hawley, of the Invalids at Jersey, to be Ensign in Captain John Pigott's Independent Company of Invalids at Plymouth, vice Archibald Campbell.

James Millar, Gent. to be Ensign in Captain Henry Crawford's Independent Company of Invalids at Jersey, vice George Hawley.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, June* 29.

The Speaker having taken the Chair, the House went into a consideration of the petition presented by Mr Fox, in behalf of the American prisoners confined in Mill Prison, Plymouth.

The House being informed, that the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt were attending, Doctor Ferguson was called to the bar, and interrogated respecting the present situation of the American prisoners in the above place. The substance of his evidence was, That the Americans were now supplied with the same clothing as ever, and that their food each day was a pound of bread, three quarters of a pound of beef, with a quart of small beer, and some peas, butter, and cheese. The Commissioners, he said, had lately paid a visit to the above prison, and the Americans were then in good health and spirits, and made no kind of complaints whatever.

Being asked, why the prisoners of America had only one pound of bread a-day, when those of France, Spain, and Holland had a pound and an half? the House were informed, that it was done because that it had been the rule of the Commissioners of the Sick and Hurt when he came to that Board; and that he understood a pound of bread to have been originally made the standard, because that it was considered as fully sufficient for the health and spirits of a man living in an inactive state of life.

The evidence having retired from the bar, Mr *Fox* animadverted thereon, and agreed to give up that part of the petition which complained of a want of clothing; and concluded his speech by giving notice, that he should move for an humble address to his Majesty, praying that the prisoners of America might be used in the same manner as those of France, Spain, and Holland. The honourable gentleman, however, signified, that he should decline putting the motion, in case any one would undertake that the same indulgence should be shewn to the Americans, as to the other prisoners.

Mr *Fenton* said, he was far from being inclined to promise any such thing, as the American prisoners had already sufficient food to keep them well in health, and the same clothing that was allowed to men in his Majesty's navy. As this was the case, he did not see why the Americans should be used better than they were.

Mr *Bamber Gascoine* was of the same opinion. The American prisoners were allowed, he said, the same clothing they always had; they had as much bread, and as much meat, as was necessary to keep them in good health, and as that was the fact, he did not think that any greater allowance should be made the American prisoners than that they already had.

Lord *George Germain* spoke much to the same purpose, and said, that as it had been given in evidence, that the American prisoners wanted neither for food or raiment, he should vote against any motion that should be made to put them in a better situation.

Lord *North* strongly objected to the allowing the American prisoners more bread than they had at present, since what they were accustomed to receive had been found, by experience, to be quite enough to keep them hearty and well; and he saw no reason why the Americans should have more bread than they had, because that the prisoners of France, Spain, and Holland had a pound and an half a-day, as they were prisoners of war, and the others neither more nor less than criminals confined for high treason. His Lordship said, he did not, however, mean to treat the Americans with any kind of harshness, because if he intended to punish them as rebels, he should propose to do it in a proper and legal way; but the fact was, they were not treated with the least degree of severity. They had as great an allowance of food as the marines in the Royal navy; and he did not suppose that the House would be disposed to think that they should be treated any better. His Lordship would, therefore, not only vote against the motion, but, in case it should be rejected, move the House, that the treatment of the American prisoners had been proper and indulgent in every respect.

Mr *Fox* rose again with great warmth, and said, the other side of the House would never be able to show, why the American prisoners should not have the same allowance of bread that the prisoners of France, Spain, and Holland had. If the American prisoners were really in good health and spirits, he did not think it was any reason why they could not eat as much as other prisoners; nor could he see why the Ministry should hold out a premium for French, Spanish, and Dutch seamen, by using them, when taken prisoners, much better than the prisoners of America. The honourable gentleman, however, would not insist upon his address to the Throne, but would only move, that the prisoners of America should have the same allowance of bread each day, as those of France, Spain, and Holland.

Mr *Burke* supported this motion in a pretty long speech, in which he called upon the Minister to know, why the prisoners of America should have less bread to eat than those of our other enemies, as on that the whole of the question before the House evidently hinged and turned.

The Lord *Advocate of Scotland* contended, that the American prisoners were a new species of prisoners, and that they had been used better than the rebels of 1745, whose treatment had been recurred to as a standard for using the prisoners of America. His Lordship said, it was idle to ask any set of men if they had a sufficiency, for every man, in whatever situation he might be, always wanted a little more than he had, to have enough. The American prisoners, however, had as much bread as marines in the Royal navy had, and he hardly could imagine that the House would wish they should have more. The learned Lord hoped that the truth would go forth, and that the people of America, and all the world, might know, that those taken as American prisoners were used in a kind and indulgent manner, and wanted neither for food nor clothing.

Mr *Fox* rose again, and said, the learned Lord went very improperly back to the treatment the rebels received in the year 1745, for a standard to use the Americans by, as they had no prisoners of ours. [The Lord Advocate called out, that he did not mean to apply the whole of the case as a comparison.] The learned Lord, Mr Fox said, was very right: The two cases could not be made similar; for the rebels were first half-starved, and then hanged; whereas the Ministry, though they half-starved the Americans, did not dare to hang them. The honourable gentleman hoped, that if the other side should move, that the Americans were used properly, they would insert in the motion, notwithstanding they have half a pound of bread less than the prisoners of France, Spain, and Holland.

The Lord *Advocate* rose with all that characteristic coolness for which he is so remarkable, and observed, that the honourable gentleman need not have put himself into so much heat, for that whatever impression it might have upon others, he trusted he would give him credit when he assured him, that it was entirely lost upon him. For his part, the honourable gentleman had wholly mistaken him, when he supposed that he could possibly entertain any resentment against the Whigs for the treatment the rebels received in 1745; for he always had, and always should consider the American war as founded in Whiggism, and the truest principles of Whiggism, inasmuch as the Americans had resisted the Parliament of Great Britain. The honourable gentleman had, therefore, very grossly mistook him; for he thought every success against America to be an additional point gained by the whigs of this country. However that might be, he was not to learn that the honourable gentleman wished for nothing more than success to America, and that he felt a sort of triumph in every little victory they were supposed to gain. [Mr Fox here looked over to the learned Lord, and cried, "Yes, Yes," and nodded his head by way of approbation at what he said.] The honourable gentleman, the learned Lord said, knew to consider the aggrandizement of America as a thing devoutly to be wished for; and he believed in his conscience, that he had contributed more by his conduct to the success of their cause, than any thing beside.

Sir *Philip Jennings Clerke* here called the learned Lord to order, and insisted upon it, that he had no right, being up a second time, to speak, but in explanation of any particular fact that had come out in his first speech.

The Speaker here spoke as to the point of order; and the Lord Advocate resumed his discourse, but was presently called to order again by Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, though his Lordship afterwards rose again, and, being called to order once more, his Lordship said he would trouble the House no further, but would sit down, though he conceived he was perfectly in order.

Mr Hollis, Mr Martin, Mr Turner, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, and others, were for the question; and Colonel Roberts, Sir Harry Houghton, and others, against it.

The House at length divided on the motion, when there appeared,

For it, — 28
Against it, — 75

From the London Papers, June 30.

LONDON.

Advices are received in town from France, mentioning the sailing of Monsr. la Motte Picquet from Brest harbour, with ten ships of the line, and 6000 troops. Their destination is not yet known. We do not receive this information officially, though from a quarter that induces us to place considerable confidence in its authenticity.

Intelligence received from Constantinople, dated May 30. states the following article: "The English Ambassador has received three couriers from the East Indies within a very short time; and, by what we can learn, Hyder Ally has obtained so complete a victory over the English, as to prevent the possibility of their carrying on an offensive war for the remainder of the campaign; and that their ally the Nabob of Arcot is considered as lost.

"Those dispatches also mention the arrival of General Coote at Bengal, with the army under his command, to defend that place in case of an attack."

Information has been received by Government, that the Dutch Admiral Byland is cruizing off the coast of Spain and Portugal, with six or seven sail of men of war, four of which are of the line.

Government have received private information, that the French Court have just issued orders for making the same sacrifice of English property in the Island of Grenada, that has been

made in St Euſtatia by Sir G. B. Rodney and Gen. Vaughan, with reſpect to the Dutch poſſeſſions found there. In conſequence of this intimation they communicated the danger to the Hon. Mr Walpole, banker, in London, who poſſeſſes very large property in Grenada, and he has ſet off for the Court of Verſailles to negociate with them on the ſubject, and, if poſſible, to palliate the ſeverity of their intentions.

The friends and partizans of Sir George Rodney are uncommonly anxious for his account of the French fleet, which, it is expected will be ſomething ſuperior to what has been uſually received of late from our commanders, to retrieve the honour he has loſt by not being preſent at the firſt engagement with Monſ. de Graſſe.

When Captain Smith left the Weſt Indies, Sir George Rodney was much indiſpoſed, and intended to go either to America or England, for the recovery of his health; but not till he found his country could diſpenſe with his ſervices. He propoſed proceeding off Martinico without delay, to watch the motions of the enemy, and offer battle to Monſieur de Graſſe, of whom he does not fear giving a good account, if he is but fortunate enough to meet with him. Captain Smith gives a flattering account of the ſtate of the iſlands; there were 1000 troops at Morne Fortunee, with plenty of ſtores, proviſions, &c. and the batteries in excellent order; Pigeon Iſland was alſo very ſtrongly fortified.

We are ſorry to inform our readers, that Lord Dunmore's journey to America to reſume the government of Virginia is, for the preſent, deferred. Adminiſtration have received information, that circumſtances in that province are not in ſuch a ſituation as to make this meaſure either ſafe or politic, and they have therefore given an intimation to his Lordſhip, that his departure muſt be neceſſarily poſtponed till after the receipt of the next diſpatches from Lord Cornwallis, which they flatter themſelves will ſhew things in a better point of view, and make his reſtoration perfectly expedient and practicable.

By private letters from Gibraltar we are ſorry to be informed that the Governor has been obliged to exert himſelf in an extraordinary manner, in quelling a mutiny, that had begun in one of the Hanoverian regiments, upon the late violent bombardment of that place; the report ſays that ſome exertions have been made in conſequence of it, but when the ſhip left the place good diſcipline and order were eſtabliſhed.

Prince William Henry, who goes out with Admiral Digby, is to be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, immediately on his arrival in America.

Yeſterday morning, at five o'clock, Prince William Henry, attended by his ſuite, ſet off from Windſor for Portſmouth, to go on board the Prince George man of war.

Yeſterday, an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the ſafe arrival of Commodore Hotham, in the Vengeance man of war, with the remainder of the St Euſtatia fleet, from Ireland.

We can aſſure the Public, that the report of an expreſs being arrived over land from the Eaſt Indies, is totally without foundation.

The Parliament will certainly riſe in the courſe of next week.

We are aſſured, that a late journey to Bruges was only a very preſſing invitation to the Emperor to viſit this kingdom, which he for the preſent declined.

Miniſtry have appointed Richard Tickell, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Exciſe, in the room of George Lewis Scott, Eſq; The place is worth 1000 l. a-year. This is conferred upon him as a reward for his paſt writings, and a permanent ſalary for his future labours.

The honourable Mr W. Pitt was called to the bar on Monday laſt, when he appeared, for the firſt time, in his legal uniforms, in the Court of King's Bench.

This is the hundredth term ſince Lord Mansfield became Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, every one of which he has regularly attended.

Yeſterday Mr Lee moved the Court of King's Bench for a rule againſt the author, printer, and publiſher of a pamphlet, called, "Letters from Cicero to Catiline:" The motion was grounded on the affidavit of the Hon. Mr C. Fox, who affirmed therein, that he thought himſelf alluded to in the fictitious character of Catiline. A rule to ſhew cauſe was granted by the Court.

"Great is fortune in all human affairs, but eſpecially in battles," ſaid the immortal Cæſar, who had ſo often tried her capricious power. The truth of this was never more conſpicuous, than in the fate of the Flora and Creſcent. They fell by a cruel and unlooked for deſtiny. Vanquiſhed, they became victors; and victors, they were overcome and loſt, together with their well earned prize; but had fortune allowed them a little time to diſpoſe of their capture, they would probably have made a glorious addition to it by the acceſſion of thoſe very ſhips by which they were finally overcome.

Captain Smith, who came over with Admiral Hood's diſpatches, was Captain of the Treſpaſſe ſloop of 14 guns; but after the death of Captain Nott, was by Admiral Hood appointed to the Centaur of 74.

Captain Smith of the Centaur, who arrived on Wedneſday at the Admiralty, is foſter-brother to his Majeſty, being the ſon of Mrs Smith, the Lady who had the honour to ſuckle our preſent Sovereign.

A gentleman who left Fluſhing a few days ſince, now in town, informs us, that he reſided there ſome time; the whole of Zealand are much againſt the continuation of the war; they find trade far better than fighting: In the dock-yard there are two 70, one 60, and one 54 gun ſhip; believes the two firſt have not been afloat theſe 14 or 15 years; they are quite unſerviceable; very few men at work in the yard, but immenſe quantities of ſtores, &c. of every kind.

Confirmation is received from Madrid of the loſs of the following ſhips, part of Don Solano's ſquadron, upon the coaſt of Hiſpaniola, viz. El San Franciſco de Aris, 76 guns; El San Franciſco de Pablo, 70 guns; and El San Auguſtino, 70 guns; the Aſtuta of 64 arrived at the Havannah in a miſerable ſituation, ſoon after caught fire, and was deſtroyed.

The Flora frigate, that had the engagement with the Dutch frigate, mounts 38 guns, 12 of which are fourteen pound Carronades, on her quarter. She is a new ſhip, being launched laſt ſummer at Deptford. On her firſt cruize ſhe took La Nymphe, a French frigate of 36 guns.

Captain Nott, who commanded the Centaur, and unfortunately fell in the glorious cauſe of his King and country, in the late action with M. de Graſſe, was an officer univerſally reſpected by the whole fleet, and by his own ſhip's company in particular, to whom he behaved as a father, maintaining the dignity of an officer, without that auſtere ſeverity but too much practiſed in the navy.

The Princeſs Royal, the True Briton, the Walpole, the Fox, and Duke of Grafton Eaſt Indiamen, ſailed from Bengal the 15th of December, and arrived at St Helena the 14th of March.

A merchant in town has received a letter from France, dated the 19th inſt. which ſays, "It is reported, that Mr Franklin, the American emiſſary, has received the diſagreeable advice, that George Waſhington, Eſq; had reſigned his commiſſion, as General of the army, and Commander in Chief of all the American forces."

A letter from a gentleman of the Swediſh nation, at Paris, ſays, "It is very generally credited, that the Spaniards have raiſed the ſiege of Gibraltar, and that they ſuffered very ſevere loſſes from the ſally made by Governor Elliot; he ſays, there are letters in Paris from Spain which confirm the report."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"Our Sovereign has ordered his miniſter at the Hague to inſiſt upon an immediate and ſatisfactory anſwer to his juſt demands, and not to admit of any unneceſſary delays. Our ſquadron is now ready to act upon any ſervice, is completely manned, and foreigners of all nations, that are maritime powers, allow it to be very well found and equipped in every reſpect."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 27.

"Arrived yeſterday, Commodore Hotham, with a large fleet of merchantmen, and his Majeſty's ſhips Vengeance, Repulſe, Prince Edward, Mars, Venus, Alcmene, Camilla, Galetea, and Hound, all laſt from Ireland.

"Arrived the Flora frigate from Mahon; and ſeveral tranſports from Gibraltar.

"The New-York fleet are dropped down to St Helen's, to wait there for a fair wind."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a genuine letter from a gentleman in New York, dated May 14. to his father in Edinburgh.

"As our paper of to-day contains a good deal of news, I think it will be acceptable, and now incloſe it. We have not yet got the particulars of the action in Virginia, but expect ſoon a much better edition of it than General Steuben gives *. Not only their land but their ſea-force has been pretty roughly handled lately, and the Confederacy and Protector, two of their fineſt frigates, have been conducted in here, the firſt with ſugar and clothing, the laſt with thoſe articles and a little caſh. On them the very exiſtence of their army, in a manner, depended, which renders them very capital blows. And the almoſt total diſcredit that overtook their paper currency in one day, forebodes annihilation to their army, and deſtruction to their cauſe. Indeed, mobs and mutinies already rage, ſubverting all order and government. The Philadelphia rioters were carrying every thing before them, and, with the true levelling ſpirit of their Eaſtern demagogues, were trampling on power and authority, wherever a ſhadow of it remained. Thus, the much wiſhed for period ſeems faſt to approach when the baſeleſs fabric of Congreſs ſhall be ſhaken to pieces, and its diſtracted ſtates become uſeful colonies."

* This is the American detail of the proceedings of General Arnold, publiſhed by order of Congreſs, bearing to be an "Extract of a "letter from Major General Steuben, dated *on the road from Peterſ-* "*burgh to Cheſterfield Court-houſe, ten miles from Petersburgh, 25th April* "1781."—This account is far from being ſo particular as that received from General Arnold, and lately publiſhed in this paper from the *London Gazette*. We therefore do not think its inſertion to-night of any conſequence. At the time the gentleman's letter came away, General Arnold's expreſs to Sir Henry Clinton had not reached New York.

The gentleman who favoured us with the above extract, has been ſo obliging likewiſe, as to furniſh us with the New-York Gazette, therein referred to. By that means we have been enabled to lay before our readers, the following moſt important articles:

EXTRACTS *from* REBEL PAPERS.

STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *April 25.*

An ACT *for emitting the ſum of Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds in Bills of Credit, for the ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption thereof, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

[Part of the Act is as follows:]

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the bills of credit emitted by this act be, and they are hereby declared to be legal tender to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever, and ſhall be taken and received in payment in all bargains, contracts, purchaſes, agreements, dealings, debts, dues and demands, according to the ſum ſpecified in ſaid bill; to be taken and received at the rate or value of fifteen ſhillings for every two dollars; and ſo in proportion for a larger or leſs ſum, and of equal value, in the payment of ſuch bargain, contract, purchaſe, agreement, debt, due and demand whatſoever, with two Spaniſh milled dollars, each weighing ſeventeen pennyweight and ſix grains; and ſixty ſhillings of the emiſſion aforeſaid, ſhall be taken and received at the rate of, or equal in value to one gold half johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight, and in the like proportion for all gold or ſilver coin, any contract, agreement or bargain, between parties to the contrary, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon or perſons, bodies politic or corporate, from and after the publication of this act, ſhall refuſe to receive any of the ſaid bills of credit, when tendered in payment of any debt, bargain, contract or demand whatſoever, provided the whole of the ſaid debt or demand be ſo tendered, ſuch perſon or perſons, bodies politic and corporate, ſo refuſing, ſhall be for ever barred from ſuing for or recovering the ſame before any judge, or in any court of this ſtate.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen who proteſted againſt the Tender Act, paſſed the 6th inſtant.

Robert Morris, Sharp Delany, John Stedmetz, George Grey, Henry Hill, Daniel Heiſter, David Thomas, Henry Hayes, William Harris, Joſeph Parke, Evan Evans, Adam Reigart, James Jacks, James Dickſon, Moſes M'Lean, Thomas Lilly, John Alliſon, John Patton, Thomas Mifflin, and Joſeph Powell.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) *March 31.*

In the SENATE. *March 17, 1781.*

The Houſe, according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole Houſe, on the bill "for puniſhing the counter-"feiters of the paper money of this ſtate, or of the United States, and for "making the ſame a legal tender;" and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr Harriſon reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the ſaid bill under their conſideration, and had gone through the ſame, and made ſeveral amendments thereto, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were again twice read, and on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the Houſe.

Ordered, that the bill, with the amendments, be read a third time

The bill "for puniſhing the counterfeiters of the paper money of "this ſtate, or the United States, and for making the ſame a legal "tender,' with the amendments, was read the third time, and the queſtion being put that the ſame do paſs,

It paſſed in the affirmative, Ayes 7, Noes 4.

The members that voted in the affirmative, are Mr Jones of Burnſwick, Mr Baſſet, Mr Rutherford, Mr Jones of Dinwiddie, Mr Cabell, Mr Winſton, and Mr John Carey.

The members that voted in the negative, are Mr Adams, Mr H. Lee, Mr Harriſon, and Venable.

PROTEST PRESENTED.

BECAUSE making treaſury notes a tender for debts formerly contracted, without a due allowance for depreciation, is enabling debtors to defraud their creditors of as much of what they fairly owe, as the real value of the notes at the time of tender, between the value of the money tendered and that for which the contract was made.

Becauſe ſuch a law is authoriſing, and even enforcing fraud, corrupting the morals of the people, deſtroying all confidence between man and man, and perverting the end of legiſlation, which is, to repreſs wrong, and enjoin right; and being directly deſtructive of juſtice, ſubverts one of the moſt ſacred articles of our bill of rights, which declares, that no free government, or the bleſſings of liberty, can be preſerved to any people, but by a firm adherence to juſtice.

Becauſe it is confeſſed, that a law to oblige a man to take one pound for a juſt debt of one hundred and fifty pounds, is ſuch an outrage upon honeſty, that it would be ſcandalous for any member of the community to avail himſelf of it. The continuing to paſs laws for ſuch a purpoſe, is as diſgraceful to the legiſlature as it is pernicious to the people.

Becauſe, by authorizing a fraudulent payment of debts among our citizens, we ſhall give juſt cauſe of complaint to the ſubjects of our illuſtrious ally the King of France, and to all other foreigners who trade among us; by which the commerce of this ſtate muſt be eſſentially injured.

Becauſe we cannot aſſent to what is aſſerted, that the general voice of the people calls for this law; as it would be the higheſt reflection upon thoſe we repreſent, to ſuppoſe that they deſire that which is apparently unjuſt; and we are happy to find ourſelves confirmed in this good opinion of our countrymen, by the preſent practice of the juries, who, actuated by a ſpirit different from that which prevails in this law, do make allowance for depreciation. But if the people could poſſibly poſſeſs ſuch a depravity of diſpoſition, it would be the indiſpenſible duty of the legiſlature to reſtrain and correct it.

Becauſe it is not enabling people to pay their debts, as is pretended, but evidently impowering a ſhameleſs debtor to defraud his juſt creditor, by not paying his debts.

Becauſe a law, evidently tending to corrupt the morals of the people, and expoſing orphans, widows, and other helpleſs perſons, who ſubſiſt upon the intereſt of their money, to be reduced to abſolute beggary, for the benefits of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of their property, is a crying ſin that may call down the vengeance of a juſtly offended Deity upon this unhappy country.

Becauſe the ambiguity of the tender will beget an infinity of lawſuits, and diſturb the peace of the whole community.

Becauſe two amendments were offered to the bill, by which the Treaſury notes to be admitted might have been a tender for their juſt and real value, or the intereſt ſtopped on refuſal; as the former laws more equitably directed, which amendments were rejected, and the full blown evils of the law let looſe.

Becauſe we cannot comprehend how making this money a legal tender in diſcharge of all debts, can give it any additional credit, ſince it is confeſſed that, in its depreciated ſtate, no man can tender it without forfeiting all claim to honour and honeſty; a quality which, if uſed, would occaſion a total loſs of character, cannot be of any value.

(Signed) RICHARD ADAMS.
NATHANIEL HARRISON.

A Copy from the Journal, WILLIAM DREW, C. S.

The following QUERIES are taken from a Philadelphia Paper of the 2d inſtant:

IS it not waſting the funds of the ſtate, to part with its ſoil, and juſt debts, for *depreciated money?*

Will not our *preſent rulers* be in danger of the fate of the *De Witts*, if they trifle any longer with the proſperity of their conſtituents, or trample any longer upon the principles of the Conſtitution? Or,

Will not the people be in danger of *reverting to the Government of Britain*, if they are *betrayed, plundered*, and *inſulted*, any longer by their *new maſters?*

Will the army bear a *ſecond time* the *frauds* and deceptions of a depreciated currency?

Can we expect a bleſſing from Heaven upon our councils or arms, while we diſregard, by *our tender laws*, the moſt ſacred precepts of moral law, and the whole genius and ſpirit of Chriſtianity?

Is it not incumbent upon the Council, immediately to call the Aſſembly, in order to repeal the late *wicked tender law*, and thereby reſtore credit, both public and private, and avert the evils which threaten the ſtate from the *rage of the people, the diſappointments of the army*, and above all, from *the vengeance of Heaven?*

AN ALARM GUN.

Thurſday the 28th ult. was married here, the Rev. Mr Robert Scott of Coldhouſe, miniſter of the goſpel at Innerleithen, to Miſs Margaret Chiſholme, daughter of the deceaſed Doctor Thomas Chiſholme, Selkirk.

On Monday the 2d current, died here, the Honourable Mr Baron Maule.

This day, another of the Jamaica fleet arrived in Leith Roads. There were only two of the whole convoy a-miſſing, and, as this ſhip has been ſo long of getting to the place of rendezvous, it is to be hoped the other will ſtill make her appearance there.

The Peggy of Leith, Fiſher, from Charleſtown in ballaſt, laſt from Kinſale, arrived at the Cove of Cork the 23d ult. The Grizy of Glaſgow, Duncan, ſailed from the Cove the 25th, for Waterford, in ballaſt.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, July 2.

"We hear from Banff, that a ſmall privateer, called the Fantaſie, of Dunkirk, of 10 guns and 40 men, Dowling commander, captured no fewer than ſix veſſels in the neighbourhood of that place, on Wedneſday laſt, one of which was the Anne, White, from London for Banff, ranſomed for 500 guineas. The privateer then ſtood to the Pentland Frith, where ſhe was ſeen by the Revenge privateer, Captain M'Larty, who gave her chace, but could not come up. Dowling was left to the weſtward of Hoy. Captain M'Larty, however, had the good fortune to ſave two veſſels, who would certainly have been taken, but for his interference. One belonged to Peterhead, the other to Leith, loaded with kelp from North Uiſt. The Revenge on Thurſday ſpoke a veſſel belonging to Portſoy, which had been ranſomed that morning."

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, June 29.

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	0d.	19s.	6d.	18s.	6d.
Bear,	13	6	13	0	12	9
Oats,	13	2	12	6	11	0
Peaſe,	11	6	11	0	10	0

SHERRY WINE.

JUST ARRIVED,

A PARCEL of OLD SHERRY WINE, in Butts and Half Butts.—Merchants, on applying to SCOUGALL and OGILVY, Leith, will be ſupplied on reaſonable terms.

The Wine will be ſhown at their warehouſe, near the New Church, Leith.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM WALLACE of Maurnipea are deſired immediately to lodge the grounds of debt due them, or particular notes thereof, with Oliver Gourlay writer, at Craigrothie, one of their Truſtees, in order that Mr Wallace may convey his lands in truſt, and that the ſame may be brought to ſale in the moſt ſpeedy and leaſt expenſive manner, agreeable to the minutes of the meeting of Creditors: otherwiſe the Truſtees named are to decline the truſt; and they make this public intimation accordingly.

Not to be repeated.

THE Truſtees of the Creditors of JAMES HOBKIRK Baker in Jedburgh, hereby require all his Creditors to lodge verifications of their ſeveral debts in the hands of their agent James Fair writer in Jedburgh, on or before the 15th current; with certification, Hobkirk's funds will then be divided, and thoſe who fail to obſerve this notice and requiſition cut out from any ſhare or dividend.———Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD at ARMISDALE, in GLENELG,

FIFTY or SIXTY TONS OF OAK BARK,

of the beſt quality; to be ſhipped about the beginning of Auguſt.

The TIMBER, which is very fit for boat building, and country uſes, will likewiſe be ſold on reaſonable terms.

There is an excellent harbour at Lochurn, where the bark is manufactured.

Thoſe intending to purchaſe may apply to Mr M'Leod of Armiſdale, or to Stewart Moodie writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE LET,
THE ESTATE OF COCKBURN,
BELONGING TO GEORGE WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

THIS Eſtate has been much improved within theſe few years paſt, being almoſt wholly incloſed and ſubdivided, according to a regular plan; and the planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition. As the Governors of the Hoſpital are deſirous of having the whole completed, and are of opinion, that the eſtate is ſtill capable of much more improvement, they have therefore reſolved to enter into ſuch terms as will make a leaſe very advantageous to any perſon of induſtry and knowledge, who will reſide upon the farm, and pay attention to it.—Cockburn is ſituated ſeven miles weſt from Edinburgh, upon the Lanark road, in the near vicinity of lime. It conſiſts of above 800 Scots acres, and all the fields are well watered. There is a good commodious manſion-houſe, with office-houſes, and a garden, at Cockburn; as alſo, two large Steadings and a ſmall one, all ſituated centrically for the different diviſions of the grounds.

For other particulars, enquiry may be made at William Galloway, treaſurer of the Hoſpital, at his ſhop, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in leaſe, for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1782,

THE Eſtate of DARNCHESTER, conſiſting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecoatmains, and Hawkslaw, lying in the pariſh of Coldſtream and county of Berwick.

Theſe farms conſiſt of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich ſoil, in a good climate, without any waſte ground, have near and ready acceſs to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldſtream, are within a ſhort diſtance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunſe, Coldſtream, and Kelſo. The whole eſtate is capable of the higheſt improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in graſs, whereof 60 of the beſt ſoil, well laid down, and may have the ſtraw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a ſmall conſideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunſe, as to further particulars concerning the eſtate, and who will give directions for ſhewing the lands.

Propoſals for taking the whole, or part of the eſtate, may be made to James Rochead, Eſq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderſon writer to the ſignet: And it may be depended on that ſuch as are not accepted of ſhall be kept ſecret.

SALE OF AN ESTATE IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 8th Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN,

lying in the pariſh of Kilconquhar, and ſhire of Fife. The preſent rent is about 200 l. Sterling, and a leaſe of one of the farms expires ſoon, when a riſe of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good manſion-houſe upon the eſtate and office-houſes, a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are alſo ſeveral ſeams of coal of conſiderable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and, as the eſtate is ſituated in a very populous country, and within leſs than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The eſtate ſtands valued in the county-books at 477 l. Scots, and ſo entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh; in whoſe hands the progreſs of writs and articles of roup are to be ſeen. And Peter Webſter overſeer of the coal at Lathallan will give what information may be required as to the coal, and ſhow the marches of the eſtate.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th of July inſt. betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands of WHITSTONHILL, and WHITSTONHILLBRAE, with the Tiends thereof, lying upon the water of Milk, in the pariſh of Tundergarth, ſtewartry of Annandale, and ſhire of Dumfries.

The above land hold feu of the Viſcount of Stormont; and the proven free rent is 32 l. 8¾ d. and the proven value 704 l. 15 s. 1½d.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen in the office of Mr Stevenſon, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs and other particulars in the hands of William Dick writer to the ſignet, or John Aitken junior, writer in Dumfries.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—*and PRICES REDUCED.*

TO be SOLD by Judicial roup, within the Seſſion-houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of two and ſix afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of the LANDS and ESTATE of DALDERSE, with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, viz.

LOT II. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Thomſon (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watſon, and the MILL poſſeſſed by Geo. Potter. The upſet price will be 4018 l. 2s. 4-12ths ſterling.

LOT IV. The FARMS poſſeſſed by John Finlayſon (formerly Mr Gaſcoigne's), John Ranken, and John Sand. The upſet price will be 2713 l. 1 s. 7 d. ſterling.

LOT V. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scrymgeours), and Robert Walker. The upſet price will be 2252 l. 13s. 1d. 3-12ths ſterling.

The whole of theſe lands hold of the Crown. They are of a rich ſoil, are pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the great canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, or Alex. Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion; and the ſaid James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of July curt. within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The whole Heritable Subjects lying at the North Back of the Canongate,

belonging to DAVID MORTON, late brewer there, conſiſting of Two Tenements of Land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Mr Nicl's Craigs; as alſo the Brewerie, Brewhouſe, Stables, Office-houſes, Draw-well, and Pertinents; as alſo, that Piece of Waſte Ground, conſiſting of 54 feet or thereby, lying at Craigwell, with the Malt-barn, Malt-lofts, Malt-well, Steep, Peat-houſe, Yard, and Cloſe built thereon, all as preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Giles brewer in Edinburgh, and others.

For particulars, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Stewart merchants in Edinburgh, or William Sprott ſolicitor at law.

To be LET for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Martinmas or Candlemas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, with the Furniture therein, Office-houſes, Gardens, and Incloſures of CAROLINE PARK,

lying within the pariſh of Cramond, and ſhire of Edinburgh, as the ſame were lately poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Sir James Adolphus Oughton, and now by Lady Oughton.

Mr Dickſon at Caroline Park, will ſhow the houſe, ground, &c. and any perſon inclining to take a leaſe thereof, may apply to Alexander Clark, writer, Stamp Office, Edinburgh.

PRICE REDUCED.

SALE OF AN ESTATE IN ARGYLE-SHIRE,
INCLUDING THE
Celebrated Iſland of Staffa.

TO be SOLD by public roup within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 12th day of July inſt. between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the ISLAND of STAFFA, and a conſiderable tract of country along the ſea-coaſt, being very extenſive and improveable, having all the materials for that purpoſe on the eſtate, and water carriage.

This eſtate abounds with fiſh of all kinds on its coaſts; and a conſiderable quantity of Kelp is annually manufactured on its ſhores. The muirs are well ſtored with game; and the upſet price is now reduced to 9000 l. ſterling, which makes it leſs than nineteen years purchaſe of the preſent free rent of this very valuable eſtate.

The articles of ſale and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental, with John Macneil writer in Inverary; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of ſale.

SALE OF LANDS
IN MID-LOTHIAN AND PEEBLES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th July inſt. between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtates of NEWHALL and CARLOPS, with the coal and lime thereon, lying contiguous within the pariſhes of Pennycuick and Linton, along the ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Edinburgh to Linton, and twelve miles from Edinburgh. The free rent of the lands of Newhall is about 260 l. Sterling, excluſive of the coal and lime. On Newhall there is a good manſion-houſe, and water brought into it with lead pipes, and a ciſtern at the houſe; alſo, a new built court of offices. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a fine trouting river, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. The free rent of the lands of Carlops, excluſive of the coal and lime on that eſtate, is about 256 l. Sterling. The coal and lime on both eſtates are now out of leaſe, but, by the laſt tack, were ſet at 52 l. 4 s. Sterling. Theſe eſtates lie contiguous; the farm-houſes on both are newly built and in good condition. The lands of Newhall hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county of Mid-Lothian.—The lands of Carlops hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of a ſmall feu-duty; and the teinds of both eſtates are valued and exhauſted.

The above eſtates of Newhall and Carlops are to be ſet up either together or ſeparately, as purchaſers incline.

AS ALSO, That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Area, Stables, Hay-loft, and others, which belonged to the ſaid William May, lying on the north ſide of the Canongate of Edinburgh, in the cloſe called *Straton's* or *Wilkie's Cloſe*, a little below Crichton's coach-yard, poſſeſſed by Mrs Roſs of Innernethy.

The title-deeds, tacks of the farms, and plan and meaſurement of the lands of Newhall, and articles of ſale, may be ſeen in the hands of James Keay writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr David Ruſſell accomptant in Edinburgh, any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private bargain may apply, before the day of roup; and William Ramage at Ninemileburn will ſhow the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE----By Adjournment.

Several of the Articles at reduced prices.

THERE is to be SOLD, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon the 16th day of July inſt. betwixt the hours of four and eight o'clock afternoon, in the Parliament or New Seſſion-Houſe of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS,

Belonging to GEORGE CHALMERS of Pittencrieff, (as more fully deſcribed in former advertiſements) in the *LOTS* following, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands of LUSCAR, CLUNE, and GOUKHALL, formerly ſeparate eſtates, the proven free rent of which is 416 l. 12 s. 6 d. with ſeven ſmall incloſures, partly feus, containing about 93 acres of the land of Blackburn of Pittencrieff, in order to ſquare the marches of both eſtates, and to hold blench of the proprietor of Pittencrieff; the free rent of which is 108 l. 17 s. 6 d. making together 525 l. 10 s. excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone, except as in lot 3d, valued at L. 11,561 0 0

A parcel of grown wood hedge-rows, and about 60 acres of plantations, 18 years old, and valued, including the land which they occupy, at 1,757 0 0

Upſet price of lot 1ſt, L. 13,318 0 0

LOT II.

The Lands and Barony of PITTENCRIEFF, other than thoſe 93 acres contained in the above lot, with various acres, houſes, yards, mills, and feu-duties, in and about the town and abbey of Dunfermline; proven free rent, excluſive of the collieries and iron-ſtone in certain parts of the lands, as in lot 3d, about 989 l. 8 s. 2 d. of which, for mills, houſes, and yards, 177 l. valued together at 19,924 9 7

Conſtabulary and and Baillie houſe in the abbey of Dunfermline, with a large area, valued at 150 0 0

Grounds for buildings and feuing, valued at 1040 0 0

Wood upon this lot, 831 10 4

Privilege of purchaſing teinds of Back-acres, 5 14 7

Upſet price of lot 2d, L. 21,951 14 6

The great beauty and conveniencies of theſe two eſtates are well known. The rents of both are a good deal higher at preſent than at the time the judicial rentals were taken up. Great part of them are alſo in graſs and high condition; from which, and the vicinity to the town of Dunfermline, a further advance of rent may be expected. There is no value put upon a ſubſtantial convenient manſion-houſe on Pittencrieff, nor a complete ſet of new elegant office-houſes, pigeon-houſe, and fruit-wall, which have lately coſt above 1200 l. nor on the reſerved coal and iron-ſtone in the greateſt part of the lands. The eſtate of Luſcar has a ſeparate freehold-qualification, on which the proprietor is inrolled; and the valued rent of Pittencrieff is nearly equal to three qualifications. The land tax and other conſequential burdens are remarkably low on both eſtates.

LOT III.

The whole of the COAL and IRON-STONE under the lands contained in the above two lots, and the COALS under the lands of Weſter Baldridge, (excepting thoſe under, and 30 fathoms around the manſion-houſe of Baldridge, and excepting about 230 acres round the houſe of Pittencrieff, which reſerved coal is bounded on the north by a coal-road leading to Urquhart, and the fence of Deanbank Incloſure, and ſo in a continued line acroſs the burn to the eaſt march of the lands and feus; and 10 acres round the houſe of Clune; and alſo excepting the coals under the lands of Mounthooly, which belong to Robert Wellwood of Garvock, Eſq;) with all uſual privileges for working and tranſporting the coal and iron-ſtone, on payment of ſurface-damages; and particularly with the power of making a main waggon-road through the lands, but reſtricted to a tract, as marked upon the plan of the eſtates, and with a power to communicate the uſe of the ſaid road to the collieries of Urquhart, Baldridge, and Balmule, in terms of an anterior contract, made by Mr Chalmers and the reſpective proprietors, with an aſſignment alſo to the ſaid contract reſpecting waggon-ways, and to all other contracts and agreements he, or thoſe from whom he derives right have made for coal-roads, the delivery of coals, or the communicating of levels.

ALSO, The Harbour of Brucehaven, coal-folds, warehouſes, and other buildings; with the adjoining Farm of WESTER ROSYTH, containing 64 Scots acres, or thereabouts; the proven rental of which farm, free of all deductions and land-tax, is 64 l. 13 s. 7 d. together with the benefit of the tack of Windylaw, of which there are 27 years to run,—and of the miniſter of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, both adjoining to Weſter Roſyth. The proven value of this lot, and at which it is to be ſet up, is as follows, viz.

The Collieries,	L. 5000	0 0
Farm of Weſter Roſyth,	1422	18 10
Windylaw and Glebe leaſes,	100	0 0
Proven value of lot 3d,	L. 6522	18 10

The collieries contain inexhauſtible quantities, and of the beſt qualities, of the three great kinds of coal known in the iſland, viz. The large open Scots and Hartly kind, the Newcaſtle or rich running ſort, and the Welch or ſtone kind without ſmoke, which ſell, for drying malt, at about double the price of other coals, and the ſmalls or refuſe of theſe coals (except the Newcaſtle, or running kind) paſſed coaſtwiſe as culm, at the low duty of 12 d. a chalder, which is a very great advantage to a large colliery.

The two firſt ſorts have water-levels drove up to them, at a very great expence, which are capable of clearing many millions of tons. In ſome of the fields there are ſeven ſeams already diſcovered, from two to eight feet thick, at the depth of only 30 fathom from the ſurface; and, in the opinion of the moſt ſkilful perſons, no coals can be wrought and laid on the bank at leſs expence. The diſtance of the works from the harbour is from two and a half to four Engliſh miles, and the ground will admit of a convenient waggon-way. There is eighteen feet water at ordinary ſpring-tides in the harbour, and the depth may be increaſed by extending the pier, which has ſtone-quarries juſt by it.

The ſurface of coal and iron-grounds, including the eſtate of Weſter Baldridge, and ſome large feus, is 1000 acres, or thereabouts.

LOT IV.

The following Parcels of the Lands of HERMITAGE, in the pariſh of South Leith, viz.

1ſt. The large, elegant, and commodious MANSION-HOUSE and OFFICES, with the gardens, barren timber, and two ſmall graſs incloſures, as poſſeſſed by the Counteſs of Fife, with ſome ſervitudes on the adjoining lots; groſs rent 120 l.; proportion of the feu-duty payable for the whole lands of Hermitage to the Trinity Hoſpital, valuing the barley at 12 s. 6 d. a boll, 25 l. 12 s. 3 d. free rent, 94 l. 7 s. 8 d. which, in place of 1698 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up now at the reduced price of L. 1604 0 0

The houſe may be viewed on Wedneſdays and Fridays, from twelve to two o'clock.

N. B. The houſes, fruit, and other walls on this poſſeſſion, have coſt above 2500 l.

2d. Robert Watt's feu, conſiſting of about 3 acres 26 falls, and on which there are ſeveral new houſes; groſs rent 23 l. 14 s. 9 d.—feu-duty victual, converted as above, 5 l. 1 s. 3 d.—free rent 18 l. 13 s. 5 d. which, in place of 280 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 261 0 0

3. James Aliſon's late feu, a garden, with a large new houſe thereon, containing about 4 acres 1 rood 6 and one half falls; groſs rent, 34 l. 10 s. 2 d.—feu-duty, 7 l. 7 s. 3 d.—free rent, 27 l. 2 s. 10 d. which, in place of 420 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 393 0 0

4. Weſt Low Park, in the proprietor's poſſeſſion, containing 4 1-half acres; groſs rent 34 l.—feu-duty, 7 l. 5 s. which, in place of 481 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 454 0 0

N. B. There is a good deal of barren timber, from 25 to 40 years old, on this parcel, with a very copious ſpring of water in the centre of the field, ſufficient to ſerve an ordinary town; and there is a fruit-wall round the north and eaſt ſides of it, which, with the eaſt wall and gate, have coſt above 250 l.

5. William Glover's feu, on which various houſes are built, containing 6 falls; groſs rent 3 l.—feu-duty, 12 s. 9 d.—free rent 2 l. 7 s. 2 d. which, in place of 47 l. the proven value, is to be now ſet up at 45 0 0

6. William Wright's feu, a nurſery, containing 5 acres; groſs rent, 26 l. 5 s.—feu-duty 5 l. 12 s. 1 d.—free rent 20 l. 12 s. 11 d. which, in place of 350 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 330 0 0

N.B. There is a very copious ſpring in the centre of this lot.

7. Robert Wilſon's feu, with houſes thereon, containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty 4 l. 13 s. 11 d.—free rent 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 276 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 260 0 0

8. Peter Stephen's late feu, with houſes thereon (which lets at 4 l.) containing 4 acres; groſs rent 22 l.—feu-duty for two of the acres, to the Earl of Moray, 6 d. Sterling, and to the Hoſpital, 4 l. 13 s. 5 d.—free rent, 17 l. 6 s. which, in place of 285 l. the proven value, is to be ſet up at 268 0 0

L. 3615 0 0

A mutual high wall with Hawkhill is the ſouth march of the two laſt feus.

LOT V.

FIVE LAIGH-SHOPS, or DWELLING-HOUSES, in the Eaſt Wing of the New Exchange of Edinburgh, within the Court, formerly expoſed at 215 l. to be ſet up now in one lot at L. 190 0 0

OR, SEPARATELY,

1. The Shop poſſeſſed by James Clark, inſtead of 35 l. to be ſet up at L. 30 0 0
2. Do poſſeſſed by W. Murray, inſtead of 40 l. at 35 0 0
3. Do. ——— P. Cuming, ——— 40 l. at 35 0 0
4. Do. ——— W. Campbell, ——— 60 l. at 55 0 0
5. Do. ——— P. Mathiſon, ——— 40 l. at 35 0 0

L. 190 0 0

LOT VI.

A TACK of the Farm of HILTON, in the barony of Roſyth and county of Fife, for 26 years after Martinmas 1781; for which there is payable, over and above the rent to the Earl of Hopetoun, the proprietor, 15 l. Sterling annually to Mr Chalmers, by the obligation of Meſſ. Abraham Newton of Curriehill, and John Newton, his eldeſt ſon, poſſeſſors of the farm; the proven value and upſet-price of which is 230 l.; to be ſet up now at L. 200 0 0

LOT VII.

A TACK of the Lands and Eſtate of BANTASKINE, lying in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, of which there is ten years to run after Martinmas 1781; and there was payable yearly to the ſaid George Chalmers therefor, beſides the proprietor's rent, at the time of the judicial valuation, 108 l. 17 s 4 d. The proprietor is alſo obliged to pay to the tenant, at the expiration of the leaſe, for the incloſing and ſubdividing of the whole lands, which, except a few acres round the manſion-houſe, has been all done during the currency of the tack; and alſo for a new ſteading of houſes, and a proportion of ſome plantations, as all theſe may be valued at the expiration of the ſaid leaſe. The proven value, and upſet-price of this tack was 650 l. to be ſet up now at L. 400 0 0

The title-deeds of the eſtates, the rentals, and plans of thoſe in Fife, with the articles and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of Meſſ. John Callander depute-clerk of Seſſion, and William Anderſon clerk to the ſignet.

Adam Paterſon, overſeer upon the eſtate of Dunfermline, will ſhow the premiſſes in Fifeſhire; and Alexander Marr, gardener on the ſouth ſide of Leith Links, thoſe at Hermitage.

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